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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 792--77th Congress

Chapter 691--2d Session

P. R. 4465

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 792

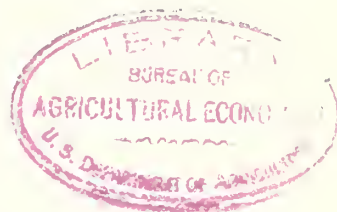
EXCHANGE OF FOREST AND SUBMARGINAL LANDS IN MINNESOTA. Authorizes Minnesota, Interior Department, and this Department to exchange certain forest, submarginal, and other lands primarily to consolidate their holdings, simplify management, etc.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 4465

April 22, 1941	H. R. 4465 was introduced by Rep. Andresen and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
December 5, 1941	House Committee reported H. R. 4465 with amendments. House Report 1485. Print of the bill as reported.
December 15, 1941	H. R. 4465 was discussed in the House and passed as reported.
December 16, 1941	H. R. 4465 was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. Print of the bill as referred.
October 15, 1942	Senate committee reported H. R. 4465 with amendments. Senate Report 1642. Print of the bill as reported.
November 23, 1942	H. R. 4465 was discussed in the Senate and passed as reported.
November 27, 1942	House agreed to the Senate amendment.
December 7, 1942	Approved. Public Law 792.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4465



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 1941

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on
4 behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the
5 State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within
6 the exterior boundaries of any national park or other Federal
7 reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands
8 of equal value owned by the United States in the State of
9 Minnesota, under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of
10 the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and which are
11 desired by such State.

1 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
2 accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands
3 owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or
4 situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest,
5 land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
6 Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under his jurisdiction,
7 in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the
8 United States in the State of Minnesota, under the jurisdiction
9 of either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the
10 Interior, and which are desired by such State.

11 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
12 of Agriculture are authorized to make conveyances, on behalf
13 of the United States, to the State of Minnesota of any lands
14 under their respective jurisdictions to carry out the purposes
15 of this Act.

16 SEC. 4. The conveyance of any land by the State of
17 Minnesota, under the provisions of this Act, may be made
18 subject to such reservations and conditions as such State shall
19 prescribe, but such reservations and conditions shall be duly
20 considered in determining the value of the lands for the pur-
21 poses of making any exchange of lands under this Act. Any
22 exchange of lands under the provisions of this Act shall be
23 made only after a determination that such exchange will be
24 in the public interest. Such determination may be made by
25 the Secretary of the Interior if the lands to be conveyed

1 by the United States are under his jurisdiction and the lands
2 to be acquired by the United States are to be under his juris-
3 diction after their acquisition. Such determination may be
4 made by the Secretary of Agriculture if the lands to be con-
5 veyed by the United States are under his jurisdiction and
6 the lands to be acquired by the United States are to be
7 under his jurisdiction after their acquisition. In all other
8 cases, such determination shall be made by the Secretary
9 of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, jointly.

10 SEC. 5. Lands acquired by the United States pursuant to
11 any such exchange shall become a part of the national park,
12 national forest, land utilization project, or other Federal
13 reservation to which they may be contiguous or within the
14 exterior boundaries of which they may be located.

A BILL

To authorize the exchange of certain lands in
Minnesota.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN

APRIL 22, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN MINNESOTA

DECEMBER 5, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ANDRESEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4465]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4465) to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Page 2, strike out, in lines 8 to 10, inclusive, the following wording:

, under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, and which are desired by such State.—

and insert in lieu thereof the following new wording:

which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the said Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest, land-use project under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in exchange for any surveyed, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands of equal value owned by the United States, where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the Secretary of the Interior; the lands within the national forests so accepted by said Secretary of the Interior thereafter to be subject to the provisions of the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628), in respect to the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying or patenting of lands reserved from public domain.

Page 2, line 15, strike out the period at the end of the line, and insert the following new wording:

: Provided, That all conveyances of public domain in national forests shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior as provided for by the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628).

Page 2, line 19, after the word "prescribe" and the comma, insert the following new wording:

and the conveyance of any land by the United States, under the provisions of this Act, may be made subject to such reservations and conditions as the United States shall prescribe;

Page 3, line 5, after the word "jurisdiction" insert the following new wording: "and are to be conveyed by him."

Page 3; line 14, strike out the period at the end of the line and insert the following new wording: "and shall be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto."

The purposes of the proposed legislation are set forth in the following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, and it will be noted that the amendments offered by the committee are those which have been recommended by the Secretary:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, November 5, 1941.

HON. H. P. FULMER,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. FULMER: Further reference is made to your request of June 16 for a report on H. R. 4465, a bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota.

In the Department's letter of July 10, acknowledging receipt of your request, it was indicated that it would be necessary to discuss the legislation with the Department of the Interior before submitting a final report on the bill. This discussion has now been had and although the attached revised draft of a bill does not have the specific approval of the Department of the Interior it is believed by this Department to define equitably the functions of the departments.

In our opinion, the bill now before your committee needs certain amendments in order to clarify the responsibilities of this Department and the Department of the Interior. For your convenience we have prepared the attached revised draft, which might be substituted for the bill as introduced. New language is underlined while deletions are indicated by brackets.

As proposed to be amended, the bill would authorize the State and Federal Government to exchange lands primarily to consolidate their respective holdings, simplify their management, and effect savings in costs of their administration and protection. The bill provides that there must be a finding by the proper representative of the Federal Government that each exchange will be in the public interest before it can be consummated.

More than 2,900,000 acres of land in Minnesota are in Federal ownership. Intermingled with these Federal lands are many hundred thousand acres of State land. The boundaries of the Chippewa National Forest, for example, include approximately 253,000 acres of State lands; the boundaries of the Superior National Forest more than 600,000 acres. Other areas administered by the Department of Agriculture may now or later have State-owned lands within their boundaries.

The State lands consist in part of place grants, in part of selections made under quantity grants, and in part of lands reverting to the State through tax delinquency. To a large extent they are interspersed amongst or contiguous to the lands in Federal ownership and although a high degree of cooperation prevails between the Federal and State officials, such intermingling of ownership frequently complicates and adds to the cost of land administration by the respective agencies.

Both the State and the Federal forest officials are in complete agreement as to the desirability of consolidations of the respective holdings through exchange or by purchase, but that hitherto has not been practicable because the State constitution prescribed minimum prices at which certain State lands could be sold which were markedly in excess of the true value of the cut-over or inaccessible forest lands. Additionally, limitations on the acreage salable and the requirement of competitive bids precluded Federal purchase. However, these limitations of the State constitution were amended at the election of 1938, so that it is now legally practicable to exchange State lands for Federal lands, or to sell lands to the United States for national forest purposes at their real appraised values.

The latest data obtainable from the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior indicate that there are now in Minnesota approximately 238,188 acres of unappropriated public domain, which is not reserved for any Federal purpose and apparently is not desirable for private appropriation and ownership. More than 100,000 acres of this public domain are reported to be within the borders of State forests. It is understood that the State will be glad to establish title to much or all of this land by giving in exchange not to exceed an equal value of State lands desired for various Federal purposes. Such a consolidation of ownership has much to commend it and definitely will contribute to the general program of forest conservation and management. Some parts of the public domain outside of the State forests may be acceptable to the State in exchange for holdings within the two national forests; other parts may be employed to acquire lands in other types of Federal reservations.

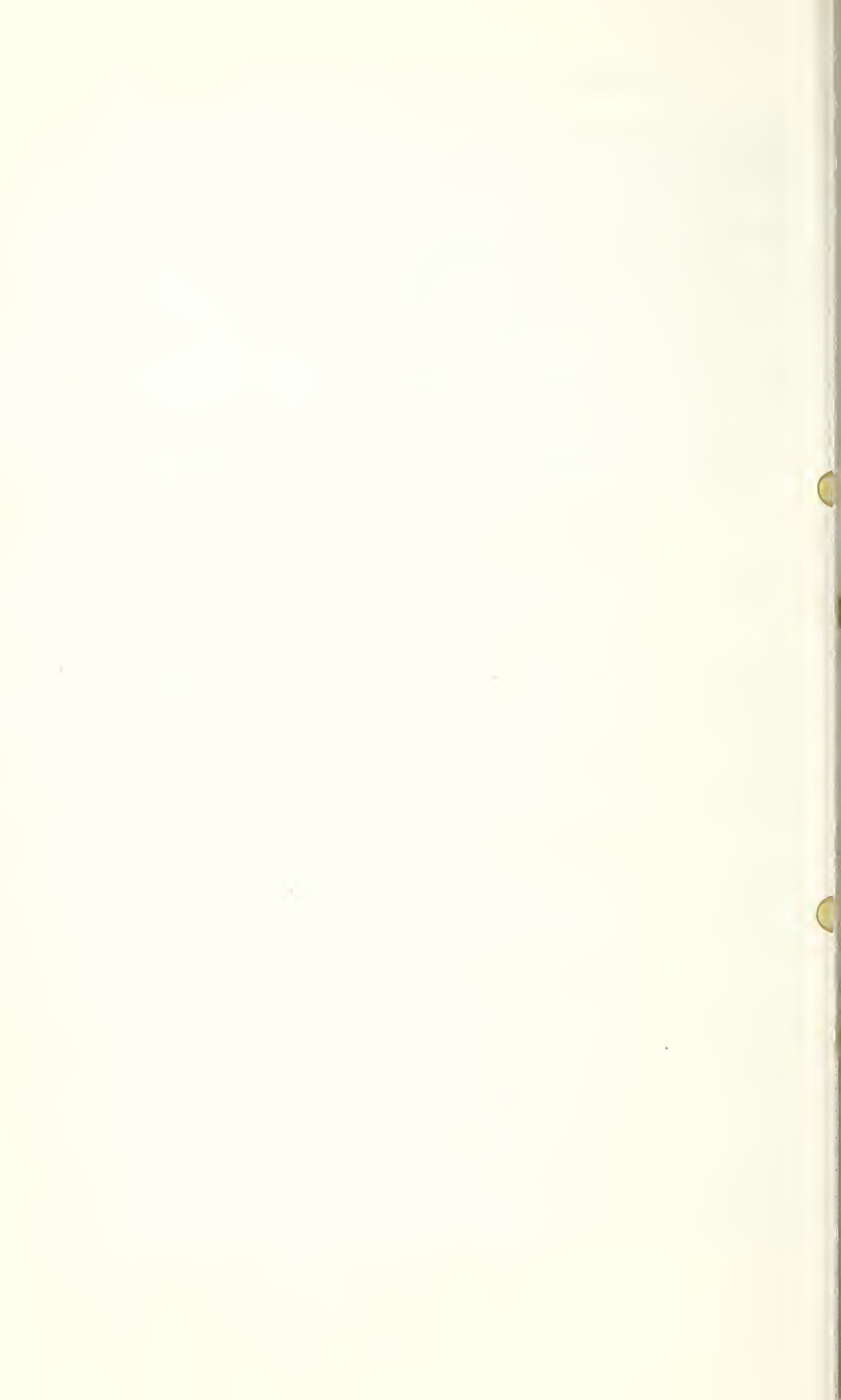
The fiscal obligations which would be imposed upon the United States by the bill would not greatly exceed the nominal costs of examination and appraising the lands to be exchanged, since the lands to be acquired would be parts of Federal reservations already under administration and therefore would not add appreciably to current administrative costs. Enactment of the revised bill is believed by the Department to be in the public interest and is therefore recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised this Department that it had no objection to the submission of similar reports to the House Committee on Public Lands on H. R. 2767 and to the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys on S. 499.

Sincerely,

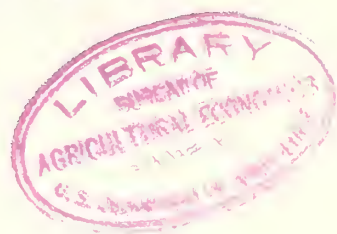
CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary.*





H. R. 4465

[Report No. 1485]



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 22, 1941

MR. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DECEMBER 5, 1941

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

A BILL

To authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on
4 behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the
5 State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within
6 the exterior boundaries of any national park or other Federal
7 reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands
8 of equal value owned by the United States in the State of
9 Minnesota, under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of
10 the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and which are
11 desired by such State.

1 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
 2 accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands
 3 owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or
 4 situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest,
 5 land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
 6 Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under his jurisdic-
 7 tion, in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the
 8 United States in the State of Minnesota, ~~under the jurisdiction~~
 9 ~~of either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the~~
 10 ~~Interior, and which are desired by such State, which are~~
 11 *under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and*
 12 *where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the*
 13 *United States otherwise is vested by statute in the said Secre-*
 14 *tary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of the Interior is*
 15 *authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to*
 16 *any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are con-*
 17 *tiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any*
 18 *national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bank-*
 19 *head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation*
 20 *under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in*
 21 *exchange for any surveyed, unappropriated, and unreserved*
 22 *public lands of equal value owned by the United States, where*
 23 *authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United*
 24 *States otherwise is vested by statute in the Secretary of the*
 25 *Interior; the lands within the national forests so accepted by*

1 *said Secretary of the Interior thereafter to be subject to the*
2 *provisions of the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628),*
3 *in respect to the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriat-*
4 *ing, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, or pat-*
5 *enting of lands reserved from the public domain.*

6 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
7 of Agriculture are authorized to make conveyances, on behalf
8 of the United States, to the State of Minnesota of any lands
9 under their respective jurisdictions to carry out the purposes
10 of this Act: *Provided, That all conveyances of public domain*
11 *in national forests shall be made by the Secretary of the*
12 *Interior as provided for by the Act of February 1, 1905*
13 *(33 Stat. 628).*

14 SEC. 4. The conveyance of any land by the State of
15 Minnesota, under the provisions of this Act, may be made
16 subject to such reservations and conditions as such State shall
17 prescribe, *and the conveyance of any land by the United*
18 *States, under the provisions of this Act, may be made subject*
19 *to such reservations and conditions as the United States shall*
20 *prescribe; but such reservations and conditions shall be duly*
21 *considered in determining the value of the lands for the pur-*
22 *poses of making any exchange of lands under this Act. Any*
23 *exchange of lands under the provisions of this Act shall be*
24 *made only after a determination that such exchange will be*
25 *in the public interest. Such determination may be made by*

1 the Secretary of the Interior if the lands to be conveyed
2 by the United States are under his jurisdiction and the lands
3 to be acquired by the United States are to be under his juris-
4 diction after their acquisition. Such determination may be
5 made by the Secretary of Agriculture if the lands to be con-
6 veyed by the United States are under his jurisdiction *and are*
7 *to be conveyed by him* and the lands to be acquired by the
8 United States are to be under his jurisdiction after their
9 acquisition. In all other cases, such determination shall be
10 made by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of
11 Agriculture, jointly.

12 SEC. 5. Lands acquired by the United States pursuant to
13 any such exchange shall become a part of the national park,
14 national forest, land utilization project, or other Federal
15 reservation to which they may be contiguous or within the
16 exterior boundaries of which they may be located *and shall*
17 *be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable*
18 *thereto.*

77TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 4465

[Report No. 1485]

A BILL

To authorize the exchange of certain lands in
Minnesota.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN

APRIL 22, 1941

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

DECEMBER 5, 1941

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

ONE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The Clerk called the next business, Senate Joint Resolution 80, providing for the celebration in 1945 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this celebration would not occur until 1945, and I think we would be in a little hurry in passing a joint resolution of this character now, and, therefore, I object.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN MINNESOTA

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 4465, to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national park or other Federal reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the United States in the State of Minnesota, under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and which are desired by such State.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the United States in the State of Minnesota, under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, and which are desired by such State.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to make conveyances, on behalf of the United States, to the State of Minnesota of any lands under their respective jurisdictions to carry out the purposes of this act.

Sec. 4. The conveyance of any land by the State of Minnesota, under the provisions of this act, may be made subject to such reservations and conditions as such State shall prescribe, but such reservations and conditions shall be duly considered in determining the value of the lands for the purposes of making any exchange of lands under this act. Any exchange of lands under the provisions of this act shall be made only after a determination that such exchange will be in the public interest. Such determination may be made by the Secretary of the Interior if the lands to be conveyed by the United States are under his jurisdiction and the lands to be acquired by the United States are to be under his jurisdiction after their acquisition. Such determination may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture if the lands to be conveyed by the United States are under his jurisdiction and the lands to be acquired by the United States are to be under his jurisdiction after their acquisition. In all other cases, such determination shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, jointly.

Sec. 5. Lands acquired by the United States pursuant to any such exchange shall become a part of the national park, national forest, land utilization project, or other Federal reservation to which they may be contiguous or within the exterior boundaries of which they may be located.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, strike out, in lines 8 to 10, inclusive, the following wording: "under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, and which are desired by such State" and insert in lieu thereof the following new wording: "which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the said Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in exchange for any surveyed, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands of equal value owned by the United States, where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the Secretary of the Interior; the lands within the national forests so accepted by said Secretary of the Interior thereafter to be subject to the provisions of the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628), in respect to the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, or patenting of lands reserved from public domain."

Page 2, line 15, strike out the period at the end of the line and insert the following new wording: "Provided, That all conveyances of public domain in national forests shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior as provided for by the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628)."

Page 2, line 19, after the word "prescribe" and the comma, insert the following new wording: "and the conveyance of any land by the United States, under the provisions of this act, may be made subject to such reservations and conditions as the United States shall prescribe."

Page 3, line 5, after the word "jurisdiction", insert the following new wording: "and are to be conveyed by him."

Page 3, line 14, strike out the period at the end of the line and insert the following new wording: "and shall be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BLACK-OUTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6208) entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, line 25, strike out all after "designate." over to and including "the" where it appears the first time in line 1, page 4, and insert "The."

Page 4, line 1, after "Commissioners", insert "of the District of Columbia."

Page 4, line 1, after "authorized", insert "and empowered."

Page 4, line 3, strike out all after "and" down to and including "necessary" in line 8.

Page 4, line 16, after "designate.", insert "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury to the

credit of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

Page 4, strike out lines 17 to 24, inclusive, and insert:

"Sec. 9. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered, without regard to the provisions of any other law, and for defense purposes, to borrow money from the Treasury of the United States, to expend the same, to obligate the District of Columbia for the payment of equipment, materials, and supplies of all kinds, and to employ personnel as the Commissioners in their discretion may deem necessary, not exceeding \$1,000,000, and the said Commissioners are further authorized and empowered to use such regular employees of the Government of the District of Columbia as they deem necessary."

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to loan to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia such sum or sums as are authorized by this section."

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. KRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 6109.

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests that the gentleman withhold that request for the moment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BUCK].

FREE ENTRY OF ARTICLES IMPORTED BY RETURNING RESIDENTS

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 1632) permitting free entry of articles imported by returning residents from certain countries on the basis of the frequency of use of the exemption rather than the length of visit abroad, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., Supp. V, title 19, sec. 1201, par. 1798), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"PAR. 1798. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and are intended for such wear and use, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale; *Provided*, That all jewelry and similar articles of personal adornment having a value of \$300 or more, brought in by a nonresident of the United States, shall, if sold within 3 years after the date of the arrival of such person in the United States, be liable to duty at the rate or rates in force at the time of such sale, to be paid by such person: *Provided further*, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects, and in the case of individuals returning from abroad, all professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That up to but not exceeding \$100 in value of articles (including distilled spirits, wines, and malt

liquors aggregating not more than 1 wine-gallon and including not more than 100 cigars) acquired abroad by such residents of the United States as an incident of the foreign journey for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be free of duty: *Provided further*, That in the case of articles acquired in any country other than a contiguous country which maintains a free zone or free port, the exemption authorized by the preceding proviso shall apply only to articles so acquired by a returning resident who has remained beyond the territorial limits of the United States for a period of not less than 48 hours; *Provided further*, That the exemption authorized by the second preceding proviso shall apply only to articles declared in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury by a returning resident who has not taken advantage of the said exemption within the 30-day period (or such other period as may be prescribed in accordance with the next following proviso) immediately preceding his return to the United States; *Provided further*, That in the case of residents of the United States arriving from a contiguous country which maintains a free zone or free port, the Secretary may by special regulation or instruction, the application of which may be restricted to one or more individual ports of entry, provide that the exemption authorized by the third preceding proviso shall be applied only to articles declared in accordance with said regulations by a returning resident who has not taken advantage of the said exemption in the same customs district within such period (not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months) immediately preceding his return to the United States as the Secretary may deem necessary to specify in the public interest or to facilitate enforcement at the specified port or ports of the requirement that the exemption shall apply only to articles acquired as an incident of the foreign journey; *And provided further*, That all articles exempted by this paragraph from the payment of duty shall also be exempt from the payment of any internal-revenue taxes."

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second is considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. BUCK] is recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. THOMAS F. FORD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I may say, first of all, for the information of the House that the amendment proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means is entirely a clerical amendment. As introduced, the bill spoke of the Tariff Act of 1920, when it should have referred to the Tariff Act of 1930. This is the entire purpose of the amendment. So we will get rid of that first of all.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to explain somewhat briefly the purpose of this bill which has been reported unanimously from the Ways and Means Committee. In the 1930 act, as amended, the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate and the President approved a provision which provided that while continuing the importation of \$100 of goods free of duty from foreign countries that cross the Canadian border, a returning resident must have remained there 48 hours, but in connection with

the Mexican border, they gave the Treasury Department the privilege of making any rules they wanted to. This bill does not affect the Canadian border in any way, shape, or manner, but the Treasury Department, as to the Mexican border, decided in its wisdom or lack of wisdom, whichever you may think, to put into effect a provision that transient tourists must stay over there 24 hours at least in only one customs district, that of San Diego, which includes Calexico and Tia Juana. There are no places fit for habitation for people—the gentleman from Oklahoma, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON], or my distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. COX]—where they would want to stay 24 hours, or where you could with any safety to health. For that reason the Committee on Ways and Means by unanimous report has seen fit to bring this bill to you for your consideration, so that the Treasury will be bound by certain regulations. This does not permit the unlimited importation of any article. The limit is still \$100, and the Treasury is given authority to make the limit once in 6 months, instead of once in 30 days. There will be no loss of money to the Treasury. We have considered this very carefully, and I have been instructed to make every effort by parliamentary means to have the bill passed.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Is this bill for the benefit of the holiday crowd that go across the border to some of the resorts on the other side of the line?

Mr. BUCK. It certainly is not. The only opposition to this bill that I know comes from the Hollywood crowd, a small group of merchants, who think that all of the trinkets should be bought in Los Angeles, instead of permitting the development of tourist trade in the other parts of southern California.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. Are not the people back of this bill the A. A. A. and other interested people who want to encourage tourists to go to this God-forsaken place to which the gentleman has referred for the purpose of trade. Where you may buy overcoats and other commodities much cheaper than you can buy them in the United States?

Mr. BUCK. Oh, I would hardly say that.

Mr. MICHENER. Would the gentleman not say that that is so?

Mr. BUCK. I would not say that at all. After all, if I go across the border at El Paso, Tex., of whatever they have over there I am entitled to bring \$100 worth of goods. What difference does it make if I am compelled to stay 24 hours at Tia Juana?

Mr. MICHENER. It makes this difference. If you put a large department store or any kind of a store just across the border and there is nothing there but the store—no entertainment—and you build a highway down through the State leading to the store, the people would go down there, make the trip and visit the

store and buy enough material at Mexican prices and thus save enough to pay for the trip.

Mr. BUCK. I hope the gentleman will not use up all of my time, but I say to him in the first place the highway is already there, as far as that is concerned. In the second place, I call his attention to something that I think I stated to the Committee on Rules. This is not a local question. The chambers of commerce of El Paso, Laredo, Del Rio, McAllen, Brownsville, and San Antonio, Tex., and Nogales and Douglas in Arizona, and the South Texas Chamber of Commerce approve of this, and I have in my hand, which I shall ask permission to place in the RECORD in connection with my remarks, a petition of 1,782 individual retailers in California. I have telegrams and letters from the disabled American Veterans of the World War, the Society of Forty and Eight, the Automobile Club of Southern California, the Motor Truck Association of Southern California, the Apartment House Association of Los Angeles County, the California State Restaurant Association, the Southern California Restaurant Association, the San Diego Restaurant Association, the National Restaurant Association, and the San Diego and California State Hotel Association. Of course, it must be admitted that a considerable portion of the agitation for the repeal or the change in the bill that the Ways and Means Committee inadvertently reported 2 or 3 years ago, comes from those who realize that a lot of their tourist trade has gone. On the other hand, the opposition is only from the selfish interests of certain store owners in Los Angeles who want to keep the trade there, instead of having it distributed throughout the rest of southern California entirely.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Is it not true that 17 of the California Congressmen, both Republicans and Democrats, endorsed this bill?

Mr. BUCK. There is no question about that, and I will file that in connection with my remarks as well. I thank the gentleman for calling it to my attention.

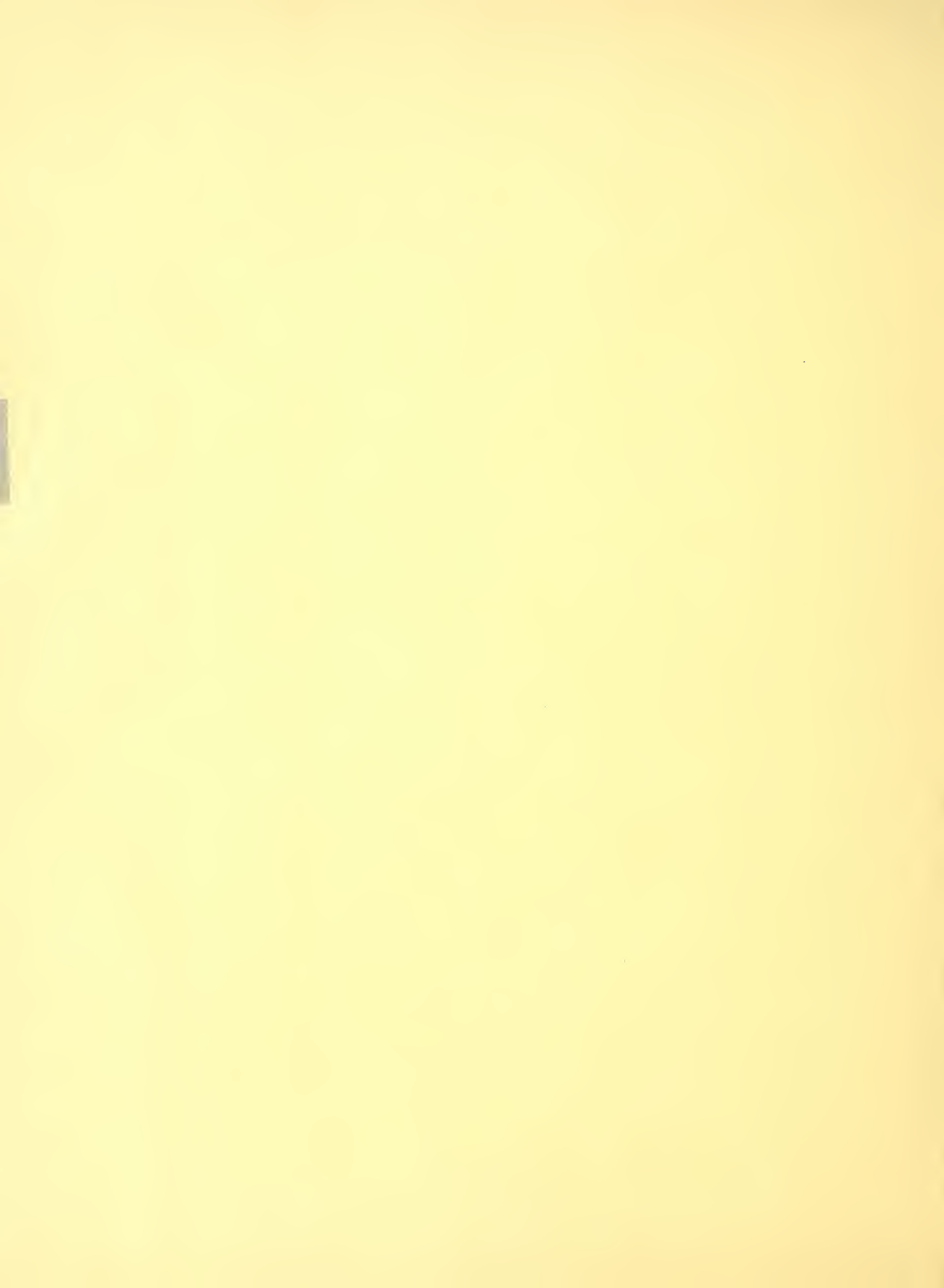
Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. COX. The subject which the gentleman is discussing ought to be of interest to people other than those who live in California and Texas. I think the most beautiful automobile drive in the world is from Laredo to Mexico City. I made the trip myself. Others have made the trip. Naturally, they have an interest in acquiring small articles as they come and go. The bill which the gentleman is advocating accommodates the desire and the needs of people who go down into Mexico. Naturally, they want to bring back something to evidence the places of interest they have been.

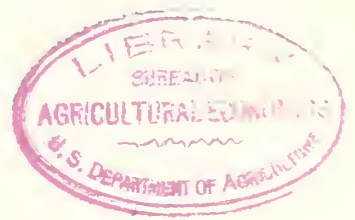
Mr. BUCK. May I say that at the present time the law is of benefit only to bootleggers who do not care whether they go over in trailers or how long they stay. They stay 24 hours when you and I and

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77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4465



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 16, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys

AN ACT

To authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on
4 behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the
5 State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within
6 the exterior boundaries of any national park or other Federal
7 reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands
8 of equal value owned by the United States in the State of
9 Minnesota, under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of
10 the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and which are
11 desired by such State.

1 SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
2 accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands
3 owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or
4 situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest,
5 land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm
6 Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under his jurisdic-
7 tion, in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the
8 United States in the State of Minnesota which are under
9 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and where
10 authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the
11 United States otherwise is vested by statute in the said Sec-
12 retary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of the Interior is
13 authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to
14 any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are con-
15 tiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any
16 national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bank-
17 head-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation
18 under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in
19 exchange for any surveyed, unappropriated, and unreserved
20 public lands of equal value owned by the United States,
21 where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the
22 United States otherwise is vested by statute in the Secre-
23 tary of the Interior; the lands within the national forests so
24 accepted by said Secretary of the Interior thereafter to be
25 subject to the provisions of the Act of February 1, 1905 (33

1 Stat. 628), in respect to the surveying, prospecting, locating,
2 appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certify-
3 ing, or patenting of lands reserved from the public domain.

4 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary
5 of Agriculture are authorized to make conveyances, on behalf
6 of the United States, to the State of Minnesota of any lands
7 under their respective jurisdictions to carry out the purposes
8 of this Act: *Provided*, That all conveyances of public domain
9 in national forests shall be made by the Secretary of the
10 Interior as provided for by the Act of February 1, 1905
11 (33 Stat. 628).

12 SEC. 4. The conveyance of any land by the State of
13 Minnesota, under the provisions of this Act, may be made
14 subject to such reservations and conditions as such State shall
15 prescribe, and the conveyance of any land by the United
16 States, under the provisions of this Act, may be made subject
17 to such reservations and conditions as the United States shall
18 prescribe; but such reservations and conditions shall be duly
19 considered in determining the value of the lands for the pur-
20 poses of making any exchange of lands under this Act. Any
21 exchange of lands under the provisions of this Act shall be
22 made only after a determination that such exchange will be
23 in the public interest. Such determination may be made by
24 the Secretary of the Interior if the lands to be conveyed
25 by the United States are under his jurisdiction and the lands

1 to be acquired by the United States are to be under his juris-
2 diction after their acquisition. Such determination may be
3 made by the Secretary of Agriculture if the lands to be con-
4 veyed by the United States are under his jurisdiction and are
5 to be conveyed by him and the lands to be acquired by the
6 United States are to be under his jurisdiction after their
7 acquisition. In all other cases, such determination shall be
8 made by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of
9 Agriculture, jointly.

10 SEC. 5. Lands acquired by the United States pursuant to
11 any such exchange shall become a part of the national park,
12 national forest, land utilization project, or other Federal
13 reservation to which they may be contiguous or within the
14 exterior boundaries of which they may be located and shall
15 be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable
16 thereto.

Passed the House of Representatives December 15, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4465

AN ACT

To authorize the exchange of certain lands in
Minnesota.

DECEMBER 16, 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public
Lands and Surveys

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN MINNESOTA

OCTOBER 15, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4465]

The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4465) to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota, having considered the same report favorably thereon with the following amendment and with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass.

On page 2, lines 19 and 20, strike out the words "unappropriated, and unreserved public lands", and insert in lieu thereof the words "public lands, unappropriated and unreserved except for Executive Order No. 6964, dated February 5, 1935, or public domain in national forests".

Information concerning the purposes of this bill is carried in the reports of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture on a companion measure, S. 499, which reports are hereinbelow set forth in full and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 26, 1942.

HON. CARL A. HATCH,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR HATCH: The Department has been requested to report on S. 499, entitled "A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota."

If the bill be amended to conform with the suggestions made in this report, I shall interpose no objection to its enactment.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, under certain conditions, to exchange lands owned by the United States in the State of Minnesota, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture, for lands of equal value owned by the State of Minnesota. Such legislation would apply the principle of the act of March 20, 1922, as amended (16 U. S. C. 485, 486), authorizing exchanges in aid of the consolidation of Government holdings in national forests, to lands within and outside the limits of national forests and certain other reservations.

To remove any doubt as to the application of S. 499 to Indian lands and to prohibit exchanges of such lands without the consent of the Indians concerned, I suggest that there be added to section 1 of the bill the following provisions:

"The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept on behalf of any Indian tribe or individual Indian title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any Indian reservation in exchange for any lands of equal value owned, controlled or held by the United States on behalf of Indians. No exchanges of Indian lands shall be made without the consent of the Indian tribes or individual Indians concerned."

On page 3, line 24, the words "Indian reservation," should be inserted immediately before the word "or".

In order that the procedure to be followed in the exchange of public domain in national forests shall conform to the provisions of the act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628), I recommend that section 2 of S. 499 be amended to read as follows:

1 "Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is
2 authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States,
3 title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota
4 which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior
5 boundaries of any national forest, land-use project
6 under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
7 or other Federal reservation under his jurisdiction,
8 in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the
9 United States in the State of Minnesota which are under
10 the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and
11 where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf
12 of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in
13 the said Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary
14 of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of
15 the United States, title to any lands owned by the
16 State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated
17 within the exterior boundaries of any national forest,
18 land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones
19 Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under the
20 jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in ex-
21 change for any surveyed public lands, unappropriated
22 and unreserved except for Executive Order No. 6964,
23 dated February 5, 1935, or public domain in national
24 forests, of equal value owned by the United States,
25 where authority to convey title to such lands on
26 behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by
27 statute in the Secretary of the Interior; the lands
28 within the national forests so accepted by said
29 Secretary of the Interior thereafter to be subject
30 to the provisions of the Act of February 1, 1905
31 (33 Stat. 628), in respect to the surveying, pros-
32 pecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relin-
33 quishing, reconveying, certifying, or patenting of
34 lands reserved from the public domain."

On page 4, line 3, of S. 499 the word "laws," should be inserted before the word "rules."

With the exception of the provisions of section 2, S. 499 is substantially the same as H. R. 4465, which is now pending before your committee. The proposed revision of section 2 of S. 499, set forth above, is identical with section 2 of H. R. 4465 except that the words "public lands, unappropriated and unreserved except for Executive Order No. 6964, dated February 5, 1935, or public domain in national forests" in lines 21-24 of the suggested revision have been substituted for the words "unappropriated and unreserved public lands".

If the committee should decide to give favorable consideration to H. R. 4465, I suggest that the provisions relating to Indian lands which I have recommended for addition to section 1 of S. 499 be added to section 1 of H. R. 4465; that on page 2, lines 19-20, of H. R. 4465 the words "unappropriated, and unreserved public lands" be stricken out and that there be inserted in lieu thereof the words "public lands, unappropriated and unreserved except for Executive Order No. 6964, dated February 5, 1935, or public domain in national forests"; and that on page 4, line 12, of H. R. 4465 there be added the words "Indian reservation," before the word "or".

Copies of both bills indicating the amendments recommended in this report are enclosed.

The Bureau of the Budget has informed me that there is no objection to the presentation of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. DEMPSEY,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, September 18, 1941.

Hon. ALVA B. ADAMS,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Lands and Surveys,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR ADAMS: Further reference is made to your committee's request of February 24 for a report on S. 499, a bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota.

The bill would authorize the State and Federal Government to exchange lands, primarily to consolidate their respective holdings, simplify their management and effect savings in costs of their administration and protection. The bill provides that there must be a finding by the proper representative of the Federal Government that each exchange will be in the public interest before it can be consummated.

More than 2,900,000 acres of land in Minnesota are in Federal ownership. Intermingled with these Federal lands are many hundred thousand acres of State land. The boundaries of the Chippewa National Forest, for example, include approximately 253,000 acres of State lands; the boundaries of the Superior National Forest more than 600,000. Other areas administered by the Department of Agriculture may now or later have State-owned lands within their boundaries.

The State lands consist in part of place grants, in part of selections made under quantity grants, and in part of lands reverting to the State through tax delinquency. To a large extent they are interspersed amongst or contiguous to the lands in Federal ownership and, although a high degree of cooperation prevails between the Federal and State officials, such intermingling of ownership frequently complicates and adds to the cost of land administration by the respective agencies.

Both the State and the Federal forest officials are in complete agreement as to the desirability of consolidations of the respective holdings through exchange or by purchase, but that hitherto has not been practicable because the State constitution prescribed minimum prices at which certain State lands could be sold which were markedly in excess of the true value of cut-over or inaccessible forest lands. Additionally, limitations on the acreage salable and the requirement of competitive bids precluded Federal purchase. However, these limitations of the State constitution were amended at the election of 1938, so that it is now legally practicable to exchange State lands for Federal lands, or to sell lands to the United States for national-forest purposes at their real appraised values.

The latest data obtainable from the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior indicate that there are now in Minnesota approximately 238,188 acres of unappropriated public domain, which is not reserved for any Federal purpose and apparently is not desirable for private appropriation and ownership. More than 100,000 acres of this public domain is reported to be within the borders of State forests. It is understood that the State will be glad to establish title to much or all of this land by giving in exchange not to exceed an equal value of State lands desired for various Federal purposes. Such a consolidation of ownership has much to commend it and definitely will contribute to the general program of forest conservation and management. Some parts of the public domain outside of the State forests may be acceptable to the State in exchange for holdings within the two national forests; other parts may be employed to acquire lands in other types of Federal reservations.

Members of the Department and of the Department of the Interior jointly gave rather detailed consideration to S. 1783, a similar bill introduced in the seventy-sixth Congress. The present bill incorporates the recommendations regarding S. 1783 made by the Department to your committee. Representatives of the Department of the Interior have recently suggested that section 2, on page 2, of S. 499 be amended to more clearly set forth the authority and responsibilities of

the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. The proposed restatement of section 2 which follows does not have the specific approval of the Department of the Interior, but is believed by this Department to equitably define the functions of the two Departments, and is accordingly recommended for substitution for Section 2 as now worded:

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the United States in the State of Minnesota which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the said Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in exchange for any surveyed, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands of equal value owned by the United States, where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the Secretary of the Interior; the lands within the national forests so accepted by the said Secretary of the Interior thereafter to be subject to the provisions of the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628), in respect to the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing reconveying, certifying, or patenting of lands reserved from the public domain."

We suggest that the words "public lands" which appear in line 18, page 2, of the bill be changed to the words "public domain" since the latter term more definitely and certainly fixes the lands intended to be conveyed by the Secretary of the Interior. We also suggest that the word "laws" be inserted before the word "rules" in line 25, page 3; thus making the lands acquired by the United States, as a part of a particular Federal reservation, subject to the "laws, rules, and regulations" applicable to that reservation.

The fiscal obligations which would be imposed upon the United States by the bill would not greatly exceed the nominal costs of examination and appraising the lands to be exchanged, since the lands to be acquired would be parts of Federal reservations already under administration and therefore would not add appreciably to current administrative costs. Enactment of the bill with the suggested amendment is believed by the Department to be in the public interest and is therefore recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to submitting this report to your committee.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.



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toward the utilization of submarginal producers of such materials.

CAPT. RICHARD ROTHWELL

The bill (S. 2826) for the relief of Capt. Richard Rothwell, United States Marine Corps, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$53 to reimburse Capt. Richard Rothwell, United States Marine Corps, for the value of personal property lost or damaged as a result of the flooding of public quarters, No. 425, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., during the absence of Capt. Richard Rothwell, United States Marine Corps: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

TRAVEL COST OF DEPENDENTS OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

The bill (S. 2818) to provide for payment of certain travel costs of dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Army and the War Department on a mileage basis in order to promote efficiency and economy in such payments was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) in any case where, in lieu of transportation in kind, reimbursement for actual travel costs, or travel at Government expense, of dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Army and War Department is now or may hereafter be authorized by law, payment for authorized travel of such dependents shall be made after the completion of such travel (and subject to the provisions of subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section) on a mileage basis at the following rates:

- (1) Four cents a mile for each dependent 12 years of age or more;
- (2) Two cents a mile for each dependent less than 12 years of age but not less than 5 years of age;
- (3) Nothing for any dependent less than 5 years of age.

(b) The provisions of this act shall apply irrespective of the mode of travel, but shall apply only with respect to such part of authorized travel as takes place within the continental United States (not including Alaska).

(c) Payments shall be made under the provisions of this act for authorized travel heretofore performed by the dependents described in subsection (a) of this section for which reimbursement has not been made at the time of the enactment of this act.

(d) Reimbursement for such travel shall be computed on the basis of distances shown in the Official Mileage Tables of the War Department in effect at the time the travel is performed and if the distances cannot be obtained from the Official Mileage Tables they shall be computed over the shortest usually traveled route.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War may prescribe any regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN MINNESOTA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4465) to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, on page 2, line 19, after the word "surveyed", to strike out the comma and the words "unappropriated, and unreserved public lands", and insert "public lands, unappropriated, and unreserved except for Executive Order No. 6964, dated February 5, 1935, or public domain in national forests."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 294) requesting interval reports from the Federal Rubber Administrator concerning rubber supplies and production, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WILLIS. I ask that the resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

THE UNITED STATES AS PARTY IN CERTAIN CASES

The bill (H. R. 5578) to permit the United States to be made a party defendant in certain cases, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COORDINATION OF FEDERAL REPORTING SERVICES

The bill (S. 1666) to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing reports and information to governmental agencies, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief statement in connection with this bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] I am compelled to ask that the bill go over.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well. I should like simply to make still more briefly the statement which I originally intended to make. The bill deals with the same general subject to which a concurrent resolution addresses itself, which was submitted today by the able Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and myself. I certainly have no objection to the passage of this bill. I think the committee has done an excellent piece of work in its preliminary discoveries and disclosures and recommendations, and for that reason I have no objection in the world to the passage of the bill when the time comes, but I do not think it remotely touches the magnitude of the problem which has been precipitated upon the country by endless paper work dictated from Washington. I am simply undertaking to point out that there is nothing in conflict between this bill and

the larger objective to which the Senator from Virginia and I are undertaking to labor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, am I to understand from the majority leader that a Senator has requested that the bill go over? It seems to me that unless the bill is passed today the chances of it passing the House are rather remote.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think I am mistaken as to the identity of the bill. The measure which the Senator from Montana wanted to go over is the one affecting the right of investigating committees of the Congress to call upon Government employees to serve such committees. That is a different measure.

Mr. TAFT. That is a different measure. Does the Senator from Kentucky withdraw his objection?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. As I recall, the measure to which the majority leader makes reference is Senate Resolution 301, Calendar No. 1690.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I renew my request, because I assured the Senator from Montana that that measure would go over, because he had either some objection or amendment he wanted to offer to it. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the measure was passed be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. TAFT. I think again a mistake is made in the identity of the measure to which the Senator from Montana is objecting. As I understand it, it is Order of Business 1579, House bill 7297, authorizing the assignment of personnel from departments to certain investigating committees of the Senate. That bill has not been called today. I think it is the bill to which the Senator from Montana referred.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; that is the bill.

Mr. TAFT. I do not think he has any objection to Senate Resolution 301.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Ohio is correct. The bill to which reference was made is not on today's call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 1666?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1666) to coordinate Federal reporting services, to eliminate duplication and reduce the cost of such services, and to minimize the burdens of furnishing reports and information to governmental agencies, which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, page 1, line 4, to strike out "1941" and insert "1942", so as to make the section read:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Federal Reports Act of 1942."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, line 5, after the word "practicable", to insert "and that information collected and tabulated by any Federal agency should insofar as is expedient be tabulated in a manner to maximize the

usefulness of the information to other Federal agencies and the public", so as to make the section read:

Sec. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that information which may be needed by the various Federal agencies should be obtained with a minimum burden upon business enterprises (especially small business enterprises) and other persons required to furnish such information, and at a minimum cost to the Government, that all unnecessary duplication of efforts in obtaining such information through the use of reports, questionnaires, and other such methods should be eliminated as rapidly as practicable; and that information collected and tabulated by any Federal agency should insofar as is expedient be tabulated in a manner to maximize the usefulness of the information to other Federal agencies and the public.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 2, line 13, after the word "for", to strike out "reports and"; in the same line, after the word "information", to strike out "from the public"; in line 14, after the word "enterprises", to insert "from other persons"; in line 16, after the word "such", to strike out "reports and"; in line 17, after the word "the", to strike out "reporting" and to insert "information-collecting"; in line 20, after the word "such", to strike out "reports and"; in line 21, after the word "upon", to strike out "the public and", and after the word "enterprises", to insert "and other persons"; in line 24, after the word "for", to strike out "reports and", in the same line, after the word "from", to strike out "the public and"; in line 25, after the word "enterprises", to insert "and other persons"; on page 3, line 2, after the words "and any", to insert "other"; in line 5, after the word "such", to strike out "reports and other"; in line 7, after the word "prescribing", to insert "(with reference to the collection of such information)"; and after line 17, to add a new subsection, as follows:

(d) Upon the request of any party having a substantial interest, or upon his own motion, the Director is authorized within his discretion to make a determination as to whether or not the collection of any information by any Federal agency is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of such agency or for any other proper purpose. Before making any such determination the Director may, within his discretion, give to such agency and to other interested persons an adequate opportunity to be heard or to submit statements in writing. To the extent, if any, that the Director determines the collection of such information by such agency is unnecessary, either because it is not needed for the proper performance of the functions of such agency or because it can be obtained from another Federal agency or for any other reason, such agency shall not thereafter engage in the collection of such information.

So as to make the section read:

Sec. 3. (a) With a view to carrying out the policy of this act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (hereinafter referred to as the "Director") is directed from time to time (1) to investigate the needs of the various Federal agencies for information, from business enterprises, from other persons, and from other Federal agencies; (2) to investigate the methods used by such agencies in obtaining such information; and (3) to coordinate as rapidly as possible the information-collecting services of all such agencies with a view to

reducing the cost to the Government of obtaining such information and minimizing the burden upon business enterprises and other persons.

(b) If, after any such investigation, the Director is of the opinion that the needs of two or more Federal agencies for information from business enterprises and other persons will be adequately served by a single collecting agency, he shall fix a time and place for a hearing at which the agencies concerned and any other interested persons shall have an opportunity to present their views. After such hearing, the Director may issue an order designating a collecting agency to obtain such information for any two or more of the agencies concerned, and prescribing (with reference to the collection of such information) the duties and functions of the collecting agency so designated and the Federal agencies for which it is to act as agent. Any such order may be modified from time to time by the Director as circumstances may require, but no such modification shall be made except after investigation and hearing as hereinbefore provided.

(c) While any such order or modified order is in effect, no Federal agency covered by such order shall obtain for itself any information which it is the duty of the collecting agency designated by such order to obtain.

(d) Upon the request of any party having a substantial interest, or upon his own motion, the Director is authorized within his discretion to make a determination as to whether or not the collection of any information by any Federal agency is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of such agency or for any other proper purpose. Before making any such determination, the Director may, within his discretion, give to such agency and to other interested persons an adequate opportunity to be heard or to submit statements in writing. To the extent, if any, that the Director determines the collection of such information by such agency is unnecessary, either because it is not needed for the proper performance of the functions of such agency or because it can be obtained from another Federal agency or for any other reason, such agency shall not thereafter engage in the collection of such information.

The amendments were agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 9, to strike out "Sec. 4. (a)" and insert "(e)"; and in line 15 after the word "agencies", to insert "*Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall apply to the Treasury Department only to the extent that the Secretary of the Treasury may determine that compliance therewith will not interfere with the proper administration of the functions and duties imposed upon that Department by law", so as to read:

(e) For the purposes of this act, the Director is authorized to require any Federal agency to make available to any other Federal agency any information which it has obtained from any person after the date of enactment of this act, and all such agencies are directed to cooperate to the fullest practicable extent at all times in making such information available to other such agencies: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this act shall apply to the Treasury Department only to the extent that the Secretary of the Treasury may determine that compliance therewith will not interfere with the proper administration of the functions and duties imposed upon that Department by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 21, to strike out "(b)" and insert "Sec. 4 (a)." and in the same line to strike

out "Nothing in this act shall be construed to require any Federal agency to release any information which it has obtained in confidence from any person unless, in the opinion of the Director, the legitimate interests of such person will be adequately protected upon such release."; on page 5, line 1, after the word "any", to strike out "such confidential"; in the same line after the word "information", to insert "obtained in confidence by a Federal agency"; in line 2, after the words "released by", to strike out "any Federal agency" and insert "that agency"; in line 3, after the word "another", to strike out "such" and insert "Federal"; in line 9, after the word "information", to insert "and the officers and employees of the agency to which the information is released shall in addition be subject to the same provisions of law (including penalties) relating to the unlawful disclosure of such information as if the information had been collected directly by such agency."

Also, on page 5, to strike out:

(c) No information received by any Federal agency solely for the purpose of providing statistical totals or summaries shall be released to or used by any other Federal agency except for statistical purposes, and no information so released shall be used by any Federal agency in violation of personal privilege or legal right.

And, also, on page 5, after line 20, to insert:

(b) Information obtained by a Federal agency from any person or persons may pursuant to this act, be released to any other Federal agency only if (1) the information shall be released in the form of statistical totals or summaries; or (2) the information as supplied by persons to a Federal agency shall not, at the time of collection, have been declared by that agency or by any superior authority to be confidential; or (3) the persons supplying the information shall consent to the release of it to a second agency by the agency to which the information was originally supplied; or (4) the Federal agency to which another Federal agency shall release the information has authority to collect the information itself and such authority is supported by legal provision for criminal penalties against persons failing to supply such information.

So as to read:

Sec. 4. (a) In the event that any information obtained in confidence by a Federal agency is released by that agency to another Federal agency, all the provisions of law (including penalties) which relate to the unlawful disclosure of any such information shall apply to the officers and employees of the agency to which such information is released to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to the officers and employees of the agency which originally obtained such information; and the officers and employees of the agency to which the information is released shall in addition be subject to the same provisions of law (including penalties) relating to the unlawful disclosure of such information as if the information had been collected directly by such agency.

(b) Information obtained by a Federal agency from any person or persons may, pursuant to this act, be released to any other Federal agency only if (1) the information shall be released in the form of statistical totals or summaries; or (2) the information as supplied by persons to a Federal agency shall not, at the time of collection, have been declared by that agency or by any superior

on the Civil Service intends to do, what action it intends to take.

Mr. CLASON. Could not a resolution be adopted continuing the policy that has been established?

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot give the gentleman any definite information, but so far as I am concerned I am very sympathetic to the passage of the legislation.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. TREADWAY. I wish to emphasize, Mr. Speaker, the fact the gentleman from New York brought out, that some detail of specific instances where this power is needed should be laid before us. The chairman of the committee spoke in reference to those details, but they were very general. I listened very carefully to the Attorney General and there were no detailed statements as to what the needs for the legislation in specific instances were. I feel that this point should be emphasized before the Ways and Means Committee goes very much further in the way of attempting to bring out legislation.

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman will pardon me, he will remember that I did not refer to the passage of legislation to last during the emergency but temporary legislation to cover the period of a few months until the committee in the next Congress can act. This matter is on the doorstep of Congress; a recommendation is before Congress. If some situation arises that cannot be met without this legislation and the situation is related to the war effort, then the responsibility for the results that follow will be on us. I am trying to have something done in a minimum way that will meet the situation.

Mr. TREADWAY. The gentleman realizes, of course, that there was no time limit placed in the original bill as submitted to the committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that. I am talking now about a minimum bill that will meet the situation for a brief period of time so that the Ways and Means Committee can consider the broader question during the early part of next year; that is the thing I have in mind.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the majority leader in a position to tell us what is proposed on the bill S. 1666, mentioned by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] on last Tuesday, seeking to coordinate reports required by the Government? That bill, or similar House legislation, should be considered without further delay. We must cut unnecessary red tape, to aid individuals and business.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that bill has been reported out today. I talked with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] about this matter. I do not know whether he has consulted the minority leadership.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes; he did. I understood he was going to call it up a little later today.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Mississippi for unanimous consent to call up this bill a little later.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the Speaker. The measure is important and action in this House should be taken today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may have until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow to file a report on the bill (S. 2598) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit consolidations and mergers of domestic telegraph carriers, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

MRS. ELIOT H. ROBINSON

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report from the Committee on Accounts, House Resolution 575 (Report No. 2660), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Mrs. Eliot H. Robinson, widow of Eliot H. Robinson, late an employee of the House, a sum equal to 6 months' salary compensation, and an additional sum not to exceed \$250 to defray funeral expenses of the said Eliot H. Robinson.

The resolution was agreed to.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON BEHALF OF AMERICAN NATIONALS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (S. 2528) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of the Government of the United States on behalf of American nationals against the Government of Mexico, with House amendments, agree to the request of the Senate for a conference and that conferees be appointed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. BLOOM, LUTHER A. JOHNSON, and EATON.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCE FOR OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS IN ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7768) to provide a uniform allowance for officers and warrant officers commissioned or appointed in the Army of the United States

or any component thereof, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "June" and insert "April."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to insert a telegram and a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN MINNESOTA

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4465) to authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, lines 19 and 20, strike out "unappropriated, and unreserved public lands" and insert "public lands, unappropriated and unreserved except for Executive Order No. 6964, dated February 5, 1935, or public domain in national forests."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand the gentleman's committee has unanimously agreed to this amendment?

Mr. FULMER. May I state that I spoke to several Members, including the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], who introduced the bill and the amendment.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell the House what it does?

Mr. FULMER. This amendment is just a minor amendment, as read by the Clerk of the House, striking out "unappropriated and unreserved public lands" and inserting "public lands, unappropriated, and unreserved except for Executive Order No. 6964." This will give to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture the right to adjust these lands; that is, the right to dispose of certain little areas and the taking on of areas in order to work out a better position of the federally owned land, as we understand. As stated, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr.

AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] is not present, but he wired me that the amendment is acceptable to him.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, what does the bill do?

Mr. FULMER. The bill passed the House some time ago.

Mr. COLMER. What does the amendment do?

Mr. FULMER. The amendment simply changes the wording which was requested by one of the departments. I do not see any definite change except the reference to Executive Order No. 6964. It would not permit them to do anything that will interfere with the purpose of the Executive order. Under this bill they will have the right to sell, dispose of, work out, or fit in these areas so as to make them more beneficial and less expensive to operate.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does this give the Department any more power over unreserved lands?

Mr. FULMER. Not at all, except in the instance of these little areas that can be disposed of or worked out satisfactorily.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Does it increase the amount of land that the departments may buy and sell?

Mr. FULMER. In some instances it may. Perhaps it would take some areas away while, on the other hand, they may dispose of some acreage.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Does it increase the power over the acreage which the Departments can sell to individuals?

Mr. FULMER. No; except in these cases where it will be helpful.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FULMER]?

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article concerning a very distinguished Democrat, Henry Clay.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BOEHNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to insert an article by Walter Dayenport appearing in Collier's of November 28, 1942, captioned, "The rum racket returns."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BOEHNE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests, first that after all legislative

matters on the Speaker's desk have been disposed of today and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. And, Mr. Speaker, second, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 1 minute at this time and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SPRINGER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Mr. Walter Lippmann on the subject of foreign relief and rehabilitation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SHIPBUILDING

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Worcester Sunday Telegram of November 2.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, December 3, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address

the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Miss SUMNER of Illinois addressed the House. Her remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from a Baltimore newspaper of yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement I read before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on Nation-wide gasoline rationing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes on the subject of Nation-wide gasoline rationing.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, November 30, after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and following any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes on the subject, Shall We Enter Into Immediate Agreement With the United Nations for the Future Peace of the World?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include there-

[PUBLIC LAW 792—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 691—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4465]

AN ACT

To authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national park or other Federal reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the United States in the State of Minnesota, under the jurisdiction of either the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, and which are desired by such State.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under his jurisdiction, in exchange for any lands of equal value owned by the United States in the State of Minnesota which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the said Secretary of Agriculture; and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous to or situated within the exterior boundaries of any national forest, land-use project under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or other Federal reservation under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, in exchange for any surveyed public lands, unappropriated, and unreserved except for Executive Order Numbered 6964, dated February 5, 1935, or public domain in national forests, of equal value owned by the United States, where authority to convey title to such lands on behalf of the United States otherwise is vested by statute in the Secretary of the Interior; the lands within the national forests so accepted by said Secretary of the Interior thereafter to be subject to the provisions of the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628), in respect to the surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, relinquishing, reconveying, certifying, or patenting of lands reserved from the public domain.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to make conveyances, on behalf of the United States, to the State of Minnesota of any lands under their respective jurisdictions to carry out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That all conveyances of public domain in national forests shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior as provided for by the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628).

SEC. 4. The conveyance of any land by the State of Minnesota, under the provisions of this Act, may be made subject to such reservations and conditions as such State shall prescribe, and the conveyance of any land by the United States, under the provisions of this Act, may be made subject to such reservations and conditions as the United States shall prescribe; but such reservations and conditions shall be duly considered in determining the value of the lands for the purposes of making any exchange of lands under this Act. Any exchange of lands under the provisions of this Act shall be made only after a determination that such exchange will be in the public interest. Such determination may be made by the Secretary of the Interior if the lands to be conveyed by the United States are under his jurisdiction and the lands to be acquired by the United States are to be under his jurisdiction after their acquisition. Such determination may be made by the Secretary of Agriculture if the lands to be conveyed by the United States are under his jurisdiction and are to be conveyed by him and the lands to be acquired by the United States are to be under his jurisdiction after their acquisition. In all other cases, such determination shall be made by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, jointly.

SEC. 5. Lands acquired by the United States pursuant to any such exchange shall become a part of the national park, national forest, land utilization project, or other Federal reservation to which they may be contiguous or within the exterior boundaries of which they may be located and shall be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto.

Approved, December 7, 1942.

